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FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1907.

MATTERS IN MACEDONIA.

"If the whole duty of the British public towards Macedonia were to know the worst, it would have no reason to complain of the inaction of the Foreign Office. In the new Turkish Blue Books," says Mr. H.N. Brailsford in the "Daily News," "we have official pessimism in three volumes, accurate, detailed, monotonous. But a diagram with graphs and curves, setting forth the fluctuation month by month in the number of deaths by violence would tell us all we need to know about the state of Macedonia."

"The total impression is one of absolute anarchy, recklessness, and cruelty, and it is with difficulty that one remembers that all this is passing in a corner of Europe not quite four days' journey from London, under the eyes of European consuls and European officers, mid an epoch of reform."

"Have the European officers, then, who for three years have been 'reorganising' the gendarmerie, done nothing to make the life of the Macedonian peasant secure? It is clear that they really have achieved a great deal. The school for gendarmes has been a brilliant success, and everywhere the new force, regularly paid, well trained, and subject to some sort of discipline, has ceased at least to be a scourge to the country. If there were no bands at large it might even be strong enough to secure relative tranquillity. But the European officers do not command it; it can be set in motion only by the Turkish functionaries. Their attitude is described in a formal protest from the six Powers as one of continual opposition to the authority of General Degorgis, to the activity of the foreign officers, and the execution of the reforms."

"Throughout these three volumes there is not one single despatch which suggests that Sir Edward Grey is prepared to take any initiative whatever on behalf of any large or constructive reform. We do, indeed, find him (Cd 3454, p. 175) declaring in January of this year that 'the reports from Macedonia have been very unsatisfactory... it will be necessary to do something to improve matters this year.' Lord Lansdowne led the concert. Sir Edward Grey is content to promise Austria and Russia 'our strong support to any effective proposals for reform.' Lord Lansdowne used to insist strenuously that the two Conservative Empires are not in any exclusive sense 'the interested Powers.' From that position England has apparently receded."

"No Foreign Minister in our time has ever enjoyed such general confidence or such world-wide power. He commands a vast majority in Parliament, and wields the whole force of a great network of ententes and alliances abroad. With such opportunities we owe to humanity the obligation to attempt some disinterested work for a suffering people, some resolute effort to check oppression and terminate massacre. 'An international military occupation of a very few debatable districts, the grant of executive powers to the gendarmerie officers, the evolution of the Financial Commission into a supreme European Board of Control, with full powers to command and to punish—any one of these measures would secure the peace of Macedonia in a few weeks.'"

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Matarieh Relief Fund.

The Council of Ministers decided in the last meeting to grant L.E. 5,000 to the Matarieh fire victims.

Abbassieh Madhouse.

The Finance Ministry has opened a new credit of L.E. 6,000 for the construction of a pavilion at this Asylum.

San Stefano Casino.

The San Stefano Casino committee is organising a gala performance in honour of the 14th of July, which they will hold on the night of the 13th inst.

Cairo French School.

A very excellent entertainment was given on Thursday evening in the garden of Ecole Française by the pupils, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes, presided over by the French Consul.

Coal Imports.

Between January 1 and June 20th 568,773 tons of coal were imported into Egypt, of which 314,226 tons were Welsh 89,167 Newcastle, 95,945 Yorkshire, 36,798 Scotch, and 32,637 other qualities. During the corresponding period of last year the coal imports totalled 594,103.

The French Fete.

The committee for the organisation of the French National Fête of the 14th of July at Cairo is meeting this evening to discuss among other questions that of decorating the Esbekieh Gardens, when the fête will be held. The members of the French Colony at Alexandria will meet at the French Club this evening to decide as to what form the celebration of July 14th is to take this year.

The Cotton Worm.

The operations for destroying the cotton worm are actively proceeding. From the 17th to the 17th inst. the provinces of Assiout, Beni-Suef, Fayoum, Minieh and Keneh were free. In the Behera 1,102 feddans in 25 villages were infected. Of these 1091 have been cleared of the worm. In Dakahlieh 784 feddans in 87 villages were infected 716 feddans have been cleared. In Gharbieh 135 feddans in 7 villages were infected and have been cleared. In Ghizieh 14 infected feddans in 2 villages have been cleared. In Galioubieh 14 infected feddans in 14 villages have been cleared. In Menoufieh 38 feddans were infected in 9 villages. Of these 38 have been cleared. In Sharkieh 1,217 infected feddans in 13 villages have been cleared.

The Clayton Case.

A fresh charge was brought at the British Consulate, Alexandria, against Herbert Clayton, of sterling a toilet case and a purse from Laffargue, of Rond Point Suares, Cairo. Clayton confessed to the truth of these new offences. It appears he went to the shops and ordered a silver toilet case for his wife, giving a cheque, signed "Wilson," in exchange. The cost of the case was £12 and he received £3, the balance of the cheque. The case was taken from the shop by Clayton, who returned next day and said that it did not please his wife. He then selected a silver gilt purse of the value of £6 and received another £6 as balance of £12 for the toilet case which he told the shopkeeper would be sent back later on. He now had £9, a toilet case, and a purse. The cheque was not met and the address was a fictitious one. The accused was committed on these fresh charges, which will be reported to the Supreme Consular Court.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The following officers of the Army of Occupation have been granted leave of absence as under. Major C. M. Stephenson, to October 14, Major A. E. Haig, to October 19, Captain J. A. Doig, to October 8, Captain T. W. Youngson, to October 8, Lieut. B. J. B. Coulson, to October 8, Lieut. A. S. Cooper, to October 1, Lieut. R. H. Crake, to October 1, Lieut. E. D. Jackson, to October 8, 2nd Lieut. M. A. N. Becher, to October 15, 2nd Lieut. J. B. W. Pennynan, to October 15, 2nd Lieut. A. J. Sanderson, to October 15, Major H. B. Protheroe-Smith, to October 14, Lieut. E. R. Pratt, to September 27.

CREDIT FRANCO-EGYPTIEN.

L'Assemblée Générale des Actionnaires, dans sa séance tenue le 14 courant à la salle des Ingénieurs Civils, 19 Rue Blanche à Paris, a approuvé le rapport du Conseil d'Administration, ainsi que les Comptes de l'exercice clos le 31 Mars 1907 et a délégué la distribution.

1° D'un dividende de sept francs cinquante centimes, net d'impôts, contre présentation du Coupon No. 1 des actions ordinaires.

2° D'un dividende de trois francs et quatre centimes, net d'impôts, contre présentation du coupon No. 1 des parts de fondateur.

Le paiement sera effectué à partir du Lundi, premier Juillet prochain à Paris au Siège Social, No. 3 Rue Saint Georges; à Alexandrie, à la Succursale, No. 14 Rue Stamboul.

Alexandrie, le 22 Juin 1907.

L'Administrateur délégué,

EDOUARD COZE

MINERAL WATERS.

We remind our readers that Spathis celebrated minerals are the best in Egypt. [ADVT.]

SAVOY PALACE HOTEL.

The Administration of the Savoy Palace Hotel at Alexandria requests us to announce that it has decided to close the hotel from June 15 to October 1. [ADVT.]

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

CASSEL AND CASSA.

CASSA IN COURT.

Although some hopes have been inspired by the fact that Sir Ernest Cassel is taking a great interest in the difficulties connected with the Cassa, and is to meet a director of the Union Bank in London to discuss the situation, it must be borne in mind that once the doors of the bank have been closed the difficulties of the task before the would-be organisers has now immensely increased and it would therefore be unwise to indulge in optimistic hopes as to the outlook.

We have received the following telegram from London to-day from our correspondent:

I have had an interview with Sir Ernest Cassel, who informed me that one of the administrators of the Union Bank of Vienna has already arrived in London in order to confer with him and others with a view to coming to an arrangement on the subject of the affairs of the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio.

This morning at the Mixed Courts at Alexandria a special sitting was held of the Tribunal des Référé, to consider the application of the Union Bank at Vienna re the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio for the appointment of a "sequestre judiciaire." The Union Bank propose that the Deutsche Orient Bank should be appointed with the power of taking possession of the shares, which had been pledged to the Union Bank in consideration of five and half millions of francs advanced by that bank. The Court was presided over by Justice Heggen. The Union Bank were represented by Maitres Sheridan and Delapommeraye. The Cassa was represented by Maitres Guidotti and Mercier. The hearing lasted from 10 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

The Cassa objects to the nomination of a "sequestre judiciaire" and alleges that its board of directors have to consider the interests of all the creditors now that payment has been suspended and that it would be wrong to withdraw a portion of the assets to the detriment of the bulk of the creditors for the benefit of the Union Bank alone. The Cassa considers the pledge as null as the Union Bank has left in the hands of its creditors, the Cassa, the objects given as a guarantee of the pledge.

The advocates of the Union Bank declared that the application for a "sequestre judiciaire" was made in the hopes of saving the assets that remain. The advocates representing the Cassa declared that the Union Bank had no right to be considered as a privileged credit, but should take its position among the ranks of the other creditors.

The court will pronounce judgment to-morrow.

The following notice was placed outside the Cassa last night:

La operazione d'incasso degli effetti non essendo stata interrotta, i creditori interessati a volersi regolarmente ritirare presso di noi.

L'ingresso per effettuare tutte le operazioni è dalla parte della galleria vicino al banco Howat.

Alessandria, 21 Giugno.

Messrs. Mosseri & Co inform us that their banking business in Cairo yesterday went on in the usual manner, and they request us to state that there was no run on their bank, as announced by a Cairo correspondent in our issue of yesterday's date. Their bank has no business connection whatsoever with the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio and does not possess a single share of that company. We regret that we were misinformed and the information must be considered to have been based on an error of a correspondent whose good faith must have been imposed upon.

The tactics of Mustapha Pasha Kamel are to lead his ignorant readers to believe that Lord Cromer is responsible for the present financial crisis. The following example of this policy is from "Al Lewa":

One of the results of the present financial crisis or of the policy of Lord Cromer which encouraged speculations on the Bourse, is the financial embarrassment of a large number of the *soi-disant* stock brokers.

These *soi-disant* stock-brokers are a group of persons who have gathered from different directions and found that brokerage in the Egyptian Bourses is in a state of anarchy and it suffices them to eulogize speculation to any new comer to the market so as to receive their brokerage commission without encountering the least kind of trouble. This sort of brokers has no capital but tricks and cunning. Most of them entered the Bourse in groups and are illiterate.

They spread in every direction and were in the habit of endeavouring to get permission to sell or buy some shares. Some of them used to go to the country and try to entrap the poor villagers by eulogizing speculation to them until they swallowed their wealth and left them destitute. This anarchy in carrying out brokerage transactions and telling lies which is considered the chief characteristic of a *soi-disant* broker gave rise to the increase of speculation to such an extent that ladies in their quiet homes did not escape its dangers.

All this was caused by Lord Cromer who made Egypt a bait for every invader and he is also the cause of the financial embarrassment of these brokers who are now starving.

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EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM.

HATRED OF THE SYRIANS.

TIRADE AGAINST PRESS.

The organ of Mustapha Kamel has recommenced its fanatical attack on the Syrian population of Egypt, and even goes as far as to declare that in other countries "intruders would never have been allowed to live." As Lord Milner noted in "England in Egypt":

"The Arabist movement passed with frightful rapidity from a protest against the abuse of European influence to an attack upon that influence in every form; and it was passing at the moment when it was arrested into an attack not only upon everything European, but upon everything Christian. The ever-smouldering hatred of Moslem for Copt had been stirred into flame, and in another month the half-million and upwards of native Christians of Egypt many of its richest and most intelligent inhabitants, would have gone the way of their hated rivals, the Syrians, and have swelled the list of the proscribed."

The following is the text of the article in Mustapha Pasha Kamel's organ:

There is at present an important movement on foot in all classes of Egyptian society against the intruders who are, as we have already stated, Syrians by birth and who are hated as much by Egypt as they are by Syria.

"Al-Lewa" published recently a letter signed by a hundred Egyptians, in which these patriots, who are farmers, merchants and well-to-do citizens, tell all Egyptians that their first duty is to ignore the intruders, to consider them as non-existent and never to read their press organ. "Al-Minbar" gives the same advice. This advice is being followed everywhere and it is easy now to determine the utter defeat of the enemies of Egypt.

The newspapers espousing the National cause develop extraordinarily and with astounding rapidity from day to day, whereas those upholding the Occupation die away slowly and fail to attract readers. We even go so far as to defy any millionaire to create in Egypt anglophile papers of such importance as the organs of the National Movement. Let the "Journal du Caire" which has sworn to kill the love of France in the breast of every Egyptian—then talk to us about the "friends of 'Al-Mokattan'!"

Were one of its sub-editors to wander in truly Egyptian quarters, he would soon discover that Egypt does not read the poisoned press of her enemies.

In other countries, intruders would never have been allowed to live. In Egypt they are simply the object of scorn, and no one reads them. It is the gentle character of the Egyptians which allows them to breathe the air of Egypt. But, the more powerful Egyptian Nationalism becomes, the greater will be the elimination of the intruders from the national life. For we shall consider them as being more harmful than our worst enemies.

Egypt's doors are open to all; she is hospitable and charitable. But she can never be asked to support the intruders who came to her, poor and miserable, and who reward her generosity and her kindness by attacking her day by day, at the same time wishing to falsify her noblest sentiments and her most legitimate aspirations.

DANGER AHEAD.

Under the above title the Coptic Christian vernacular organ, "Al Watan," remarks:

It is idle to deny the facts now that the agitators have openly avowed their aim. The opponents of our Government are preaching open insurrection on the lines of the Indian movement without in the least trying to give their policy a milder tone. They enjoin upon Mohammedans to read only Nationalist papers, to buy from Mohammedans only, to be strong and determined in their opposition to everything not of their camp or their creed. This ought to arouse our Administration to a sense of its duties before it is too late. The Egyptian fellah hears nowadays what he has never heard and finds the present Government phenomenally weak. Will he for ever remain quiet and loyal if the revolutionary party is allowed to persist in its plain and dangerous agitation?

EGYPTIAN CONSTRUCTIONS LTD.

The first annual general meeting of the Egyptian Constructions Limited was held on Monday the 17th inst., at the Grand Continental Hotel at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Shareholders were present representing an aggregate number of about 60% of the total shares. The Chairman's speech was read outlining the past and future work of the Company to emphasize the fact that the present situation of the Company is satisfactory, and that with an increased working capital it can soon establish itself as the largest building company in Egypt, but had at present to refuse very good contracts owing to the lack of necessary working capital. The balance sheet and accounts were approved and adopted and a dividend of 7% to 31st March last was declared, such dividend to be payable at some later date. George Nungovich Bey was re-elected chairman of the Company, Mr. Jacques Fumaroli Director of the Company, Mr. David S. Bondi Managing Director, and Messrs. Russell Kerr and Wyatt were re-elected auditors for the current year. These resolutions together with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

A SECRET HISTORY.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT'S NEW BOOK.

"Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt. Being a Personal Narrative of Events." By Wilfrid Scawen Blunt. Unwin. 15s. net.

Mr. Blunt wrote this book twelve years ago, not for publication then, but as an available document for the history of our times. He has printed it now, because "events have happened which seem to indicate that the moment foreseen in it has at last arrived, when to the public advantage and without risk of serious indiscretion, as far as individuals are concerned, the whole truth may be given to the world." As there is nothing very shocking in the book, perhaps Mr. Blunt is right in seeing no risk of serious indiscretion. His purpose indeed might have been served equally well if he had refrained from free comment on men yet living; but that is no doubt his way, and the victims—if so they can be described—ought not to grieve.

To our mind, the most interesting things in the volume are the fragments of autobiography and the material for studying the political activities of Mr. Blunt. He confesses that, being constitutionally shy in early life, he had shrank from publicity, and the diplomatic training he had had (sic) only aggravated his repugnance to being *en evidence*. So he had reached his fortieth year before he began to take a public part in politics, to make speeches and to write articles. The diplomatic training, by the way, does not appear to have amounted to very much, for "we attachés and junior secretaries were very clearly given to understand . . . that it was not our business to meddle with the Courts to which we were accredited, only to make ourselves agreeable socially, and amuse ourselves, decorously if possible, but at any rate in the reverse of any serious sense."

Mr. Blunt was, therefore, approaching middle age when he became interested in the Arabs, whom he met and whose unfettered life he admired during certain unconventional travels in the East. In the attraction these people had for him may be found the key to Mr. Blunt's political behaviour from that time onward. He appears to have looked on the Arab with a poet's eye, and to have seen the traditional glories, not the actual drawbacks, of his mode of existence. The Arab roamed the desert at his sweet will, and set Mr. Blunt thinking how fine it would be if the people of Egypt were doing likewise. The dreams of Arabi Pasha—who may or may not have been the pure-minded but somewhat boneless patriot Mr. Blunt thinks him—provided an opportunity for striking a blow for freedom. Byron, with whose family Mr. Blunt was connected by marriage, had upheld the cause of oppressed Greece. Why should not Mr. Blunt uphold the cause of oppressed Egypt?

He became an unofficial agent for Arabi and the cause Arabi represented, or the cause which Mr. Blunt considered Arabi represented. In that capacity he wrote letters and articles, interviewed great men, bothered poor Mr. Gladstone, who was intent on Ireland and really did not want to be worried with Egypt, and watched the progress of Egyptian events with an activity which in itself was worthy of all praise.

What became of Arabi we know, and Mr. Blunt informs us how strenuous were his own efforts to rescue the defeated patriot from sudden death:

"I have reason to know (he says) that if Arabi had been captured on the field at Tel-el-Kebir, it was Wolsley's intention to give him the short benefit of a drum-head court martial, which means shooting on the spot, and that it was only the intervention of Sir John Acland, a General much older in years and in length of service than Wolsley, that prevented it later—Acland having represented to Wolsley the disgrace there would be to the British army if the regular commander of an armed force, whom it had needed 30,000 troops to subdue, should not receive the honourable treatment universally accorded to prisoners of war. At home, too, I equally know that Bright, in indignant protest, gave his mind on the same point personally to Gladstone. It must not, however, at all be supposed that anything but the overwhelming pressure of public opinion brought to bear . . . frustrated the determination of our Government, one way or other, to make Arabi pay forfeit for their own political crime with his life."

Then Mr. Blunt goes on to tell us how he toiled, how he employed counsel for Arabi, what intrigues were conducted to rescue the victim. It is an interesting story, but somewhat spoilt in the telling, progress being hampered by insistence on details which do not matter. The whole book, for that matter, would gain by clarification.

There is an agreeable absence of sensation or pose in Mr. Blunt's manner of writing, which tends, however, to obscure the most amazing side of the story. That is, the acceptance of Mr. Blunt in the position of unofficial agent by Government. Unofficial agents are no new features in high politics, but few have had so little of the taint of officialism as Mr. Blunt, and few, surely, have found so ready an acceptance for their interference with responsible Ministers.

Scattered up and down these pages are some pretty pictures of politicians. There is, for example, the picture of Mr. Gladstone receiving through Mr. Blunt certain messages and proposals from Arabi.

"As I was going out I turned and asked him, with a sudden thought, whether I might not

send Arabi some message from him in answer to his messages. He thought an instant and said 'I think not.' And very slowly and deliberately: 'But you are at liberty to state your own impression of my sentiments,' and then in a sort of House of Commons voice, which was in strange contrast with the extremely personal and human tone in which he had been conversing: 'If they wish to judge of these, let them read what we say in Parliament, especially what I say, for I never speak lightly in Parliament. In our public despatches we are much hampered by the opinion of Europe, which we are bound to consider, and this is not favourable to Liberal institutions in Egypt. But they should read our speeches.'"

As a contrast, let us quote Mr. Blunt on Lord Rosebery's Egyptian views.

"Mr. Gladstone was out of town, staying with Lord Rosebery at the Durdans, in my eyes an ominous circumstance. I knew Rosebery's view of the Egyptian question, for a few weeks before I had found him at Downing-street with Hamilton, and had walked with them both by the little garden exit through St. James's Park. On the way I had asked him his views about Egypt, and he had answered very briefly, I have no views at all but those of a bondholder. He was, in fact, through his wife, a Rothschild, largely interested in the financial aspect of the case."

With regard to General Gordon, who felt great sympathy with Arabi, the official view of him was, to put it plainly, that his mind was distraught. "He was not clothed in the rightest of minds" is a sentence from a letter received by Mr. Blunt from Downing-street. ("St. James's Gazette").

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive spent yesterday at Montazah. His Highness attended prayers at Sidi Gaber mosque. This morning the Khedive's farewell reception took place at Ras-el-Tin Palace and was largely attended.

SUDAN MINING.

WINDING UP A COMPANY.

A meeting of the Nubia (Sudan) Development Company was held yesterday week at which a resolution to wind up the company was confirmed.

The Nubia (Sudan) Development Company, Limited, was registered on November 28th, 1903. The Nominal Capital is £100,000, in 400,000 shares of £1 each, of which £50,000 was issued in fully paid shares to vendors; £25,000 privately subscribed and fully paid up, the last 5s. on January 7, 1905; 25,000 shares in reserve.

Directors: Colonel D. F. Lewis, C.B. (Chairman), Sir Frederick Frankland, Bart., Sir Simon Stuart, Bart., Lt.-Col. G. Wentworth Forbes, Solicitors: W. H. Smith & Sons. Auditors: Ford, Rhodes & Ford.

Formerly their Engineer in the Sudan was Peregrine O. Wilson, M. Ins. C.E., F.G.S., M.L.M.M. Secretary and Offices: E.J. Harrison, C.A., 1 and 2, Broad Street Place, E.C. Transfer Form and Fee: Common, 2s. 6d. per deed. Directors' remuneration, £150 each per annum. Chairman, £200. Stock Exchange Settlement: Obtained in Nos. 50,001 to 75,000 (partly paid shares.) This Company had a Concession of about 24,000 square miles. Old workings have been discovered at Ambigol, latitude 21.15, longitude 31; Sarra, latitude 21.5, longitude 31; and Hai Sub, latitude 21.25, longitude 31.5.

EGYPT'S SPECIE IMPORTS.

The following are the statistics of the specie imports into Egypt from 1897 to 1906 inclusive. The figures only concern the gold imports. For all Egypt:—

1897	£ 2,861,510
1898	" 2,613,065
1899	" 4,582,390
1900	" 4,088,485
1901	" 3,045,273
1902	" 4,895,209
1903	" 6,437,749
1904	" 7,192,768
1905	" 4,659,946
1906	" 9,009,372

Making a total of... £ 49,385,767

For the Crédit Lyonnais only:—

1897	£ 1,328,930
1898	" 1,315,513
1899	" 2,267,100
1900	" 2,205,600
1901	" 1,826,560
1902	" 2,208,500
1903	" 2,977,761
1904	" 3,526,388
1905	" 3,497,762
1906	" 3,605,177

Making a total of... £ 24,759,291

NILE MOTOR BOATS.

The Hon. L. M. Iddings, U.S. Consul-General in Egypt, reports that the following are the essential points in motor boats constructed for navigation on the Nile: Length 21 ft. to 30 ft.; hull, wood, light; draft, 2 ft. at the very most; motor, capable of developing a speed of six miles an hour against a two-mile current, and taking up as little space as possible. Several motor boats were running on pleasure trips on the Nile last season. In some cases they brought in as much as \$21 per day, and I am informed that two or three companies here are now in correspondence with manufacturing firms in England for the supply of boats for regular trips to different points up the Nile. There are many rich persons in this country who would doubtless become purchasers if once they understood these boats.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Lord and Lady Cromer were unavoidably prevented from being present last week at the banquet given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark.

Mustapha Pasha Fahmy and Mahmoud Pasha Sidky are leaving for Europe this afternoon by the Austrian Lloyd mail boat.

The Khedive has conferred the grade of "Mirmiran" which carries it with it the title of Pasha on Mussa Galeb Bey and the order of the "Medjidieh" (3rd. class) on Mohammed Zaher bey.

Sheikh Ali, Youssef has left for Constantinople.

At the last meeting of the London Zoological Society Dr. C. W. Andrews communicated a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, by Dr. G. Elliot Smith, of the School of Medicine, Cairo, on the form of the brain in the extinct lemurs of Madagascar, with some remarks on the affinities of the Indrisinae.

Mr. Constantine Meimarachi is leaving on Friday next, the 28th inst. for Europe. He will be absent for four months.

The Duke de Sant' Angelo, whose death is announced in to-day's telegrams in a terrible automobile accident between Caserta and Naples, belongs to the Marulli family, a noble Neapolitan house dating from the fourteenth century. The head of the family is Sebastiano Marulli, the eighth Prince of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES IN EGYPT.

Reporting on the use of Artificial Manures in Egypt, the French Consul at Cairo says:—

The land under cultivation in this country is being extended considerably, owing to the increased irrigation and to the establishment of artesian wells in many parts bordering on the desert, and there is every prospect that Egypt will shortly become an important market for manures, either to be added to the natural fertilizers used, or for enriching the lands which are just coming into cultivation. The *fellah* prefers to employ the mud at the bottom of the canals or of the river at low water, or else stable manures, which consist of rice straw or maize waste mixed with animal matters. This forms an excellent manure, but there is not enough of it. A large quantity would be required in the cultivation of cotton and Indian corn, and there is not sufficient cattle to furnish the demand. The Société des Vidanges of Cairo has been producing locally an artificial manure which, however, comes out far too dear. Superphosphates are advantageously used in cotton cultivation, and this is sometimes blended with nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. These fertilizers increase the production by about 40 per cent. Prices fluctuate week by week, but average per ton free on rail Alexandria about £13 for sulphate of ammonia; £12 10s. for nitrate of soda, and £3 for superphosphate. Imports have been increasing year by year, whereas in 1903 they totalled £16,417, in 1905 they were more than £256,000, almost the whole of it coming from Belgium, a small portion being introduced from France, Algeria, and Tunis. Makers of artificial manures would do well to keep an eye on the Egyptian markets.

THE CYPRIOT CHURCH.

The Patriarch of Alexandria may possibly proceed to Cyprus shortly in order to settle the question of a successor to the Archbishop Sophronios, as head of the Autocephalous Orthodox Church of that Island. If the Patriarch does not go himself, a delegate will be appointed by him. The Metropolitan of Anchialos has left for Cyprus to represent the Ecumenical Patriarch. He is accompanied by the Archbishop of Nablous, who will represent the Patriarch of Jerusalem.

Archbishop Sophronios of Cyprus died in May, 1900. As arranged, in the four dioceses, orthodox residents of over 21 years of age elected as their representatives 386,169,240 and 198 persons all over 25 years; these in turn, elected 10 and 20, 4 and 5, 3 and 9, 3 and 6, clerks and laymen respectively all over 30 years. These 60 with the Holy Synod, were to elect the archbishop. The encyclical (July 25, 1900) signed by four members of the Synod, the bishop of Kition only abstaining, stated that the number of electors apportioned to the several dioceses was based on the census of 1901 and conformed to the practice hitherto observed in the choice of Metropolitans.

Objections however, were raised to the validity of the election of some of the sixty, and the right of the Synod to adjudicate on the objections was disputed on the ground that the Synod without either an archbishop or a Bishop of Paphos, was not canonically constituted. After many attempts to settle the difficulty, the parties (one of which claimed a majority among the electors, the other in the Synod) agreed on a reference to the patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, but the referees have given no final decision but have now agreed to settle the question. Meanwhile, the property of the See has been managed by the Archimandrite and its ecclesiastical affairs by the Synod.

TELEGRAMS.

REPATRIATION OF CHINESE.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

GENERAL BOTHA'S REPUDIATION.

LONDON, June 21.

House of Commons. Mr. Winston Churchill said that it was monstrous to suggest that General Botha had been bribed to repatriate the Chinese. The Boers were always opposed to the Chinese. He hoped the House would realise that the Imperial guarantee freed the Transvaal Government from the influence of the mining houses. (Reuter)

PRETORIA, June 21.

In the course of a debate in the Legislative Chamber, General Botha indignantly repudiated the charge of having made a bargain with the Imperial Government. He said that there would be no peace till the last Chinaman went. The Government was determined to extirpate the canker and restore the Transvaal to health. (Reuter)

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

ITALIAN NOBILITY KILLED.

NAPLES, June 21.

The Prince of Pescara, the Duke of Sant' Angelo, the Marquis of Nunziante, the Marchioness of Carelli Gerini, and a chauffeur have been killed in a motor accident at Caserta. Their car was travelling fast and fell from the roadway down among rocks. (Reuter)

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER.

PROBABILITY OF MEETING.

LONDON, June 21.

There are numerous indications that the King and the Emperor William are arranging a meeting. (Later). It is confirmed that the King, in a friendly letter, invited the Emperor and Empress to a visit to England in the autumn. (Reuter)

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ROME, June 21.

Chamber of Deputies. The Republicans opposed the discussion on the extraordinary military expenditure, but were voted out by 262 votes to 37. Signor Giolitti stated that the Government had agreed to reduce the expenditure from 200,000,000 francs to 60,000,000, but it could not go further, despite its peaceful policy, without reducing the country to impotence and closing the arsenals. (Reuter)

FRANCO-SIAMESE CONVENTION.

PARIS, June 21.

The Senate has approved the Franco-Siamese convention. (Reuter)

TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, June 21.

Two persons were killed here on Wednesday. 200 have been arrested and are detained in the fortress of Casias. A mass demonstration is being organised for the occasion of the funeral of the victims. (Reuter)

SIRDAR IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 21.

The Sirdar, Sir R. Wingate, has been received in audience by the Emperor. (Reuter)

TELEGRAMS.

THE WINE CRISIS.

SPREAD OF RIOTING.

MUTINY OF TROOPS.

PARIS, June 21.

The demonstrators at Narbonne attacked the police station with revolvers yesterday. Infantry repulsed the mob. 4 persons were killed and 11 injured.

An affray between the troops and the mob at Montpellier yesterday evening resulted in many being injured.

The mob at Perpignan set fire to the prefecture, which was extinguished with difficulty. The red flag has been hoisted on the Town Hall at Beziers. (Reuter)

PARIS, June 21.

300 soldiers yesterday evening quitted barracks, despite the exhortations of their officers, and joined the rioters at Beziers with their arms and ammunition. (Reuter)

PARIS, June 21.

The papers report that several were killed on both sides at Montpellier yesterday evening. The reports, which are very meagre, have been badly delayed owing to the censorship: the Government is closing the telegraphs and telephones.

A general sent the 81st Infantry Regiment to prevent the 600, not 300, men from joining the rioters at Beziers. The troops met the 17th Regiment and fired into the air. The 81st then withdrew. Eventually General Bailloud prevailed upon the mutineers to return to barracks. (Reuter)

AGDE, June 21.

600 soldiers of the 17th Foot Regiment have mutinied. After seizing cartridges they went to Beziers, where the General promising pardon, obtained their submission. (Havas)

PARIS, June 21.

Mr. Clemenceau, replying to a question on affairs in the South declared that the Government would not capitulate to the soldiery. He asked for a vote of confidence to aid pacification. The Chamber passed the vote by 587 against 223. (Havas)

PERPIGNAN, June 21.

The rioters set fire to the prefecture. The fire was extinguished by the soldiers. The troops continue to collect in the district. (H.)

WINDSOR HOTEL.

The following are the names of those now staying at the Windsor Hotel, Alexandria:—Mr. and Mrs. Walston, Dr. R. Shustmann, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. A. Avon, Mr. G. Shutz, Mr. Block Gomez, Shakhour Pasha, Mr. Zakaria Nameh, Mr. E. Delbrueck, Mr. G. Sanderson, Le Baron de Chedevre, Mr. and Mrs. Masterman, Mr. A. Caraggea, Mr. Basile Gorra, Mr. W. C. Peacock, Mr. George Lambert, Mr. Kraft Taylor, Mr. R. Lawson, Mr. Oscar Scarpa, Mr. W. Heath, Ahmed Bey Baky, Mr. Vasily Maristopolo, Dr. and Mrs. Zakariadis, Miss Zakariadis, Mr. Manoli Dahan, Mr. W. Gussone, Mr. B. Roffe, Mr. H. Zananeeri, Mr. E. G. Nasser, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. R. Gallico, Mr. A. Constantinidis, Mr. G. Baldi, Mr. W. H. R. Milton, The Misses Van der Zec, Madam L. Belli, Mr. and Mrs. William Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Abramson, Mr. and Mrs. Jean, Mr. R. Marshall, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. N. P. Vassilopoulos, Dr. H. Matthieu, Mr. H. A. el Motti, Mr. H. Sneath, Mr. G. Kher, Dr. P. Gotschlich, Mr. Uahan Sevasly, Abd-el-Kerim, Mr. R. Loissidis, Mr. G. Constomichalos, Mr. N. R. Aslan, Mr. G. Kavan, Rev. C. Gottmer, Capt. Willet, Mr. Fernand, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. A. Soriano, Mr. R. Colladis, Mr. A. Richardson, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. B. Metral, Mr. and Mrs. Daud, Mr. and Mrs. Heilpern, Capt. Reynold Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Datzl, Mr. George Cavadias, Mr. B. Goodly, Maitre Silley, Dr. E. Scott, Mr. Taalut Bey, Mr. G. Marino, Mr. and Mrs. Bereketi, Mr. A. Negib, Dr. R. Edlin, Mael Stanatiadis, Mr. C. Arvanitakis, Mr. Shoutz (Sen), Mad. Hager, Mr. R. Wyland, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Nyland, Mr. W. Holderman, Mr. R. Bellefonte, Comte Autotilishiano, Mr. R. Lightner, Mr. Reuben Rosenberg, Mr. B. Shoenieck, Mr. R. Georgovitch, Mr. Archibald, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. Rudolph Gross, Mr. N. C. Stomachaki.

EGYPTIAN DARKNESS.

SAID EL-AKKAD AND LORD CROMER.

We recently published an excerpt from a lengthy letter addressed to "Al Lewa" by the Cairo native notable, El Said Hassan Musa el-Akkad, wherein that person declared that the present financial crisis has been brought about by the efforts of Lord Cromer and the Occupation Press. A correspondent writes that such ridiculous statements cannot have been made seriously unless they were written by a hopelessly irrational being, and suggests that El Said Hassan Musa el-Akkad only intended it as a humorous satire on native Anglophobe ideas. This is an absolutely erroneous deduction. In the first place this native notable takes himself quite seriously and the long letter from which we quoted is obviously written in an earnest tone. The writer evidently believes what he says, and it is absurd to consider that he is ipso facto a stupid person. He holds a high position in native circles in Cairo and is respected for his intelligence. How then can he be guilty of such absurdities?

The reason must be looked for deep down in the groundwork of the Egyptian mind, where the reasoning powers are very old and exhibit all the signs of mature senility. The Egyptian mind is in its childhood, but it is its second childhood. The Egyptians began to live before us, and in a climate where there is no strenuous battle to fight with nature have developed racially, as they develop individually, more rapidly than we. The Egyptian was adult, while we were in the caves, and he was living in great cities, when we were setting up shapeless monoliths on Salisbury Plain. Now they are all very old and cannot put on again their youthful energy, or fall into the ways of a later generation. How seldom do we realize this truth in thought or speech; it is a common place to regard the Eastern nation as children, to whom we are schoolmasters. India is to be taught Western methods, Egypt set in the path of our own development, Turkey regenerated in our image.

Vanity of all vanities! Here is the sheerest alchemy! It is we that are the children of these fathers; we have learned of them, but we shall surpass and outlive them, our development is not just what theirs has been, even as development of second generation is never quite like that of the first.

Thus it is that a native notable of Cairo can assert in all seriousness that Lord Cromer has brought about the financial crisis and such utterances are believed by his compatriots, and given publicity to in the vernacular Press, although if a European youth made such a statement he would encounter the ridicule of his fellows, as the poet says "the gray barbarian," is "lower than the Christian child." It is therefore no fault of the native mind if criticism of such a type is credited, although to us it may savour of sheer insanity. Just as El Said Hassan Musa el-Akkad would doubtless ridicule the wisdom of some sage elder of a pithecanthropine tribe of the Miocene epoch, if he ever came across a sample so would the European youth treat the Egyptian's criticisms of Lord Cromer. Their mentality is on a totally different plane. The distance is too great ever to be bridged. For as an acute observer of the East recently remarked, "When we speak of educating India or Egypt we are the modern son who proposes to bring his old father up to date. We are dominant in these lands not for their sake but our own development, and in order to use them as our own stepping stones to higher things, it is possibly not amiss for our own moral nature that we should hug an altruistic illusion at home, and we find little difficulty in doing so; but it is less easy abroad. No one who has been long in Egypt ever talks about the "political education of the Egyptians."

THE BATTLE OF ROSETTA.

"FROM THE TIMES OF 1807."

The following extract from its issue of June 12, 1807, appeared in the "Times" last week:—The "Pompey," Sir Sidney Smith, whose arrival from the Mediterranean we announced yesterday, has brought intelligence of a very unpleasant nature. That part of our army, which was detached from Alexandria against Rosetta, has been defeated with very great loss. Our readers will recollect, that in our anticipation of the "Hamburg" Mail on Wednesday, we alluded to this melancholy event. The private information which we then were in possession of, would have justified us in announcing it in a much stronger manner. That we did not, was owing to the peculiar delicacy of the circumstance, as well as the difficulty of the situation in which we were placed. The source from which we derived our intelligence, has in no instance ever misled us, and its communications are entitled to implicit confidence and respect; but we shrunk from being the first to announce a great public calamity. We, therefore, restricted our communication to hinting at the disaster, and stating the scene of the misfortune, confident that the melancholy corroboration of our intelligence could not be long delayed.

The particulars of this unfortunate affair, as well as we have been able to collect them, are these. It is known, though the fact is not stated in General Fraser's dispatch, that immediately after the surrender of Alexandria, a respectable force was detached by him against Rosetta, the command of which was confided to Major General Wauchope. They advanced against it under an impression that they should meet with no

resistance. No force appeared for the purpose of obstructing their march. The head of the column had, however, scarcely entered the town, when it was assailed by a destructive fire from a vast number of Turks and Albanians, who were posted in the houses and different buildings. The contest was unequal, and our troops were under the necessity of retreating. They accordingly evacuated the town, and took the best position they could, under the circumstances; but having, as we are informed, been joined by some reinforcements from Alexandria, they again advanced, and gave battle to an enemy infinitely superior to them in numbers. The result was such as we set out with stating; they were defeated, with very great loss indeed. In the first affair, the extent of our loss was about 15 killed and wounded. In the second, it was upwards of a thousand. We have not been able to ascertain whether any prisoners were made; but the total loss was probably not much under 1200 men, or half perhaps of the force which was engaged. The remains of this gallant little band made good their retreat to Alexandria, where they remain. The Commander of the expedition, Major General Wauchope, fell. Brigadier General Meade, the next in command, was wounded, but we are happy to hear, not badly. Several other officers were also slightly wounded, who were fast recovering when the dispatches were sent off.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS
VERSUS
MR. STOUT'S XI.

The following are the scores of the match played between the Coldstream Guards and Mr. Stout's eleven:—

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.	
Sgt. Mohrstadt, b. Walker	39
Pt. Green, b. Burnham	1
Cpl. Smith, b. Burnham	0
Pt. Ravell, b. Burnham	2
„ Stephens, b. F. Stout	44
„ Evans, ct. Burnham, b. Stout	3
„ White, b. F. Stout	15
Sgt. Richardson, b. Walker	6
„ Silver, lb.w. Walker	9
Pt. Colburn, b. Stout	2
Sgt. Jewell, not out	2

Byes 3	113
Wides 2	—
No ball 1	6
Total	139

MR. STOUT'S TEAM.	
Mr. Franklin, b. Silver	36
P. Stout, b. Colburn	19
Mr. Burnham, ct. Smith, b. Colburn	4
„ Mason, b. Colburn	75
„ Pollard, lb.w. Silver	0
„ Rivers Smith, ct. and b. Jewell	8
„ F. Stout, not out	27
„ Morrison	—
„ Walker	—
„ Russell	—
Pt. Tunbridge	—
Byes 15	15
Total	184

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

A cricket match between Victoria College and the Eastern Telegraph Co. team was played last Saturday on the School ground which ended in a win for the visitors. The following are the scores.

E. T. C.	
W. J. Hay, c. M. Abou-el-Ezz, b. Aubrey	12
A. T. Coombes, b. Aubrey	4
H. E. Price, b. Aubrey	10
A. N. Prosser, C. Aubrey, b. Mustard	30
A. C. Shepherd, run out	7
F. C. Steele, c. M. Abou-el-Ezz, b. Aubrey	28
C. H. Glasspole, b. Verry	22
F. Oakley, c. Harle, b. Aubrey	11
H. E. Sedgwick, c. Lagonico, b. Mustard	4
M. G. Daramally, b. Aubrey	2
J. H. Davis, not out	4
Extras	6
Total	140

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

V. R. Mustard, c. and b. Hay	0
A. Mustard, c. Shepherd, b. Hay	39
A. Verry, b. Prosser	5
S. Lagonico, lb.w. Prosser	3
A. E. Aubrey, b. Prosser	16
E. Harle, c. Davis, b. Prosser	1
A. G. Lias, b. Hay	0
M. S. Yaghen, not out	12
F. Saba, c. Price, b. Hay	3
S. Cheeri, b. Hay	0
M. Abou el Ezz, lb.w. b. Hay	1
Extras	12
Total	92

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WHAT IS A GOOD REMEDY.

ANSWER TO A PRESSING QUESTION.

Put this question to M. Alphonse Anthoine, of the Louviere, whose portrait we give below. Ask him if he knows a good cure for headache, he will reply: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." They have, in fact, cured him of all these troubles.



M. Alphonse Anthoine, (photo, de Truot & Simon.)

"For seven years," he writes, "I often had persistent and annoying sounds in the ears, I had no appetite, and digested very badly. At length I became as tired in the morning when I got up as I was at night. I slept very badly, was always very fatigued, and suffered much. All this gave me gloomy ideas. I took many remedies, and they relieved me a little for a short time, but they did not radically and definitely unburden me of my disorders. After a few days my troubles returned. I then decided to see whether Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, of which everyone at the

thenia, general weakness, stomach ills, migraines, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional irregularities, and St. Vitus' dance.

Sold by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 18 the box and P.T. 70 for six boxes.

Messrs. McLAREN, Engineers, of Leeds, England, have sold a large number of Steam Ploughs and Kassablehs in Egypt this year. Everyone who has land to cultivate, or to level, should see them at work. Amongst the purchasers are His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, His Highness Prince Halim; The Warden Estates Company have purchased seven Machines, Messrs. Zagdoun Freres two Machines, also Messrs. Jatrodakis, Bushrahanna, Alexandre Kouri Haddad, Mr. R. P. McGillivray, etc.

They can be seen at work any time on application to Mr. Peter McLaren, our permanent representative in Egypt, at Shephard's Hotel, Cairo, or to our Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., Boulac Engine Works, Cairo. Full information may also be obtained from Messrs. J. & H. McLAREN, Midland Engine Works, Leeds, England.

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REVUE COMMERCIALE

Coton.

La fermeté de l'Américain et les pronostics d'une bonne semaine sous le rapport des exportations, ont suffi pour nous valoir une excellente tenue du marché pendant la matinée de Samedi. En clôture et après un léger recul tout momentané, le cours du Novembre est revenu au niveau de la veille, tandis que le Juillet perdait 1/32 sur la précédente clôture.

Le lendemain, c'est-à-dire lundi, à un moment donné, les cours avaient fléchi de 1/8 de tallari pour les deux échéances, mais à la fin de la séance le recul en question se réduisit, pour l'ancienne et la nouvelle récolte respectivement, à 1/32 et 3/32. Jusqu'à là, il n'y avait rien d'extraordinaire et le seul fait à remarquer était la tendance qu'avait le Juillet à faiblir, tendance qui s'est accentuée Mardi et qui a fini par se résumer en une nouvelle baisse de 7/32 pour le mois en question, tandis que pour le Novembre elle ne dépassait pas 3/32. C'est dans cette journée que pour le Novembre nous vu le prix minimum de la semaine qui a été de 19 13/16.

Mercredi, sur une reprise de l'Américain qui, pour modérée qu'elle ait été, n'en a pas moins constitué un bon motif de soutien, un revirement rapide et soudain s'est produit dans l'allure du marché, lequel, traduit en chiffre, représentait une amélioration de 7/32 pour le Novembre et de 5/32 pour le Juillet, ce qui mettait les deux mois au pair, soit à 20 1/16.

Cette amélioration ne n'est toutefois pas maintenue, car hier de nouveau la faiblesse s'est dessinée dès la première heure et cela sur un désir de réalisation du Juillet, né on ne sait à la suite de quelle circonstance, mais qui a fini par faire tomber le Juillet à 19 25/32, tandis que le novembre se tenait à 19 31/32.

Ce matin, finalement, les choses avaient empiré d'une façon marquée aussi bien au point de vue de la baisse que sous le rapport de l'écart entre les deux récoltes. Il est vrai qu'à la dernière heure les choses se sont un peu arrangées; mais cela n'empêche que dans l'entretemps le Juillet avait touché 19 9/16, minimum de la semaine, et que le report pour novembre s'était élargi jusqu'à 7/16, ce qui a attiré de gros ordres de la part du commerce d'exportation dont la conséquence a été de nous faire finir la semaine sur la cote de 19 29 32 pour le novembre et 19 11/16 pour le Juillet.

Maintenant, comme résumé de toutes ces fluctuations que nous venons de relater, nous trouvons que le Novembre n'a perdu que 3/32 de tallari sur Vendredi dernier, tandis que le Juillet s'inscrit avec 9/16 de moins.

La différence dans la marche des deux échéances est vraiment frappante, mais elle s'explique: le Novembre est relativement ferme à cause de la demande dont il a été l'objet, soit sur les rachats du découvert, soit sur ceux de ces spéculateurs qui étaient vendeurs de la nouvelle récolte contre leurs achats passés en Juillet et qui, s'étant débarrassés de ce dernier mois, ont dû racheter l'autre. En somme, il y avait de l'emploi pour le Novembre et cela justifie sa tenue.

Par contre, pour le Juillet il y a la perspective de la première filière dans une dizaine de jours et comme aucun spéculateur n'est à même de recevoir ou d'arrêter cette émission éventuelle, des liquidations s'imposaient et elles ont eu lieu. Seulement, comme avec la réserve de la filature elles ne pouvaient se faire par des ventes pures et simples, c'est en recourant aux échanges avec du Novembre que nos exportateurs ont pu alléger la place de ce qui était offert en contrats Juillet.

Aussi, le fait que les deux récoltes n'ont pas baissé de concert et que le report pour Novembre avait atteint 7/16 de tallari, est-il à considérer comme une véritable chance pour notre place. Sans cette circonstance qui lui a offert un avantage réel, le commerce serait resté indifférent au Juillet, ce qui aurait bien pu nous valoir une bonne petite débâcle. Enfin, les haussiers ont été assez heureux cette fois et il n'y a plus qu'à souhaiter aux exportateurs une bonne réussite dans leurs tentatives de placement auprès de la filature du Juillet qu'ils ont ramassé. Il est vrai que convertis par le Novembre qu'ils ont vendu, ils ne courent pas grand risque, mais l'écoulement de cette marchandise sera quand même laborieux, car si la consommation anglaise se montre disposée aux achats et continue à acheter plus ou moins tous les jours quelque chose, il n'en est pas de même du Continent qui pour le moment fait le mort. Les gens bien informés prétendent cependant que les besoins existent, que le Continent cherche tout simplement à jouer au plus fin et que par la force des choses il devra, à bref délai, lui aussi revenir au marché. Espérons-le.

Par contre, l'abstention sur la nouvelle récolte est générale à ce qu'on affirme et ce n'est pas la réaction actuelle de l'Américain qui pourrait engager la consommation à s'en occuper d'une manière effective: les prix qui régissent sont trop élevés en eux-mêmes et rien ne presse donc le filateur.

Ajoutons encore qu'avant la crise financière qui sévit sur notre place, la tenue du Novembre doit paraître surprenante à beaucoup de monde. Et elle l'est, en effet, mais comme nous l'avons dit plus haut, le découvert est grand et il va de soi que cela aide énormément. On prétend, il est vrai, que le commerce vend aussi du Novembre contre ses achats dans l'intérieur. Cela est peut-être incontestable; mais, au fond, est-ce que les affaires faites jusqu'ici sont suffisantes pour peser sur la situation? Nous ne le croyons pas, quoique d'autre part nous partagions l'avis de ceux qui soutiennent que le cultivateur est librement vendeur, le cours de 20 tallari ne pouvant que l'induire à vendre, surtout que nous sommes à l'époque où généralement ses besoins se font le plus sentir. Si Alexandrie avait été plus large, ou pour mieux dire plus à l'aise sous le rapport de

l'argent, quel bon courant d'affaires n'aurions-nous pas eu?

De l'Amérique, la seule nouvelle intéressante de la semaine a été le rapport de Miss Gies qui nous donne la condition de la plante comme étant de 68 1/2 %. Ce n'est pas énorme, mais, en fin de compte, c'est quand même une amélioration de 5 points sur son rapport du 15 Mai et qui ferait présager un rapport favorable aussi de la part du Bureau d'Agriculture, d'autant plus que l'on ne fait que nous dire que le temps est au beau en Amérique.

Et cela doit être le cas, autrement il n'y aurait pas eu cet empiement de la part des haussiers à liquider, fait auquel la baisse de l'Américain est attribuée.

Chez nous aussi la récolte marche à souhait et sans qu'il y ait des dégâts par le ver à signaler.

Espérons que cela marchera bien jusqu'au bout.

En attendant, dans quelques jours nous aurons le résumé de l'Alexandria General Produce Association qui nous fixera en détail sur la véritable situation actuelle de la récolte.

Le marché du disponible a été peu actif, faute de marchandise en quantité suffisante à la vente, mais sous le rapport des prix, il y a du soutien et si la cote officielle du Mit-Affé et des provenances Haute-Egypte a dû être réduite de 3/4 de tallari ce n'est qu'à cause des cours des contrats au moment où elle a été établie.

Les exportations ont dépassé les prévisions en atteignant le total de 8.400 Balles, contre 3.900 l'année dernière pour la même période. De ce côté-là on ne saurait se montrer que satisfait. Pour la semaine prochaine on prévoit un ralentissement sensible, mais on ne peut encore indiquer de chiffre, surtout qu'à cause des dispositions de la filature anglaise la quantité pourrait bien augmenter d'un moment à l'autre.

L'année dernière cette même semaine s'est élevée à près de 8000 Balles.

Liverpool a été peu propice aux égyptiens disponibles avec ses ventes journalières de 100 Balles à une seule exception près.

Quant aux prix, le spot reste sans changement à 10 1/2, tandis que les futurs Juillet se présentent avec 14/64 de baisse à la cote de 10 11/64.

Les Américains disponibles aussi ont été peu actifs et en baisse sur toute la ligne. En effet, le spot est tombé à 7.04, ce qui fait 15 points de recul, tandis que les livrables sont de 12 et 14 points plus bas que Vendredi dernier à la cote respective de 6.54 pour le Juillet-Août et de 6.26 pour l'Octobre-Novembre.

Graines de Coton

Les arrivages ont été assez gros pour la saison, sans d'ailleurs toutefois la moitié du chiffre des exportations. Malgré cette circonstance cependant, le prix du disponible est resté faible à P.T. 84. La tenue des contrats ainsi que le peu d'empiement des acheteurs, qui ne comptent plus que sur les contrats pour leurs besoins sont la cause de ce calme.

Les contrats, comme dit, ont été peu actifs et en baisse; seulement, en clôture ils sont de nouveau soutenus à P.T. 85 3/4 pour le Juin. Hull a l'air de vouloir bouter un peu pour nos graines; jusqu'à présent il n'y a rien de saillant et tout s'est arrêté au prix de £8, 3/9 pour Juin, mais les besoins existent à ce que l'on affirme et forcément elle devra avancer si elle tient à acheter.

La nouvelle récolte est ferme ici, mais avec peu d'affaires. La cote des 3 mois est à P.T. 73. Hull paie £7 2/6, mais la demande n'est guère brillante.

CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

Alexandrie, le 21 Juin

SITUATION LOCALE

La dépression générale, que nous avons signalée vendredi dernier, n'a fait que s'accroître au cours de cette semaine, par suite des difficultés croissantes au milieu desquelles se débat la Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio. Cet établissement de crédit, grâce à des avances que lui ont consenties ces jours derniers la National Bank et la Banque Ottomane a pu tenir jusqu'hier contre l'envahissement d'une clientèle apeurée, mais ce matin il a fermé ses portes et apposé un avis de convocation aux actionnaires en vue de prendre d'urgence les mesures que commande la situation. En effet, l'Union Bank de Vienne, à laquelle la Cassa di Sconto s'est adressée depuis quelques jours pour la tirer de ce mauvais pas, n'a pas encore fait connaître ses intentions. C'est dans ce but que le président du Conseil d'Administration de la banque viennoise est attendu ici lundi prochain.

Comme du fait de la fermeture de la Cassa on craignait une panique à la corbeille des valeurs, l'association des courtiers a aussitôt décidé de suspendre ses séances jusqu'à ce que le calme soit revenu et que la situation de la Cassa di Sconto soit nettement établie. Hâtons-nous de dire que, quel que soit l'avenir de cette banque, les autres établissements de crédit, qui avaient des relations avec elle, ne sont pas compromis, leurs avances étant couvertes en dépôt de titres de premier ordre.

On comprend toutefois qu'en de telles conjonctures, agitées d'autres complications financières, la cote ait subi une nouvelle dépréciation générale pour les valeurs traitées. Certaines d'entre elles, que leurs détenteurs gardaient pour ne pas en précipiter la baisse et dont le prix était par conséquent nominal, ont soudain fléchi sous le poids d'ordres de vente nécessités par la crise. De ce nombre sont les Nungovich Hotels qui s'inscrivent à 14, en perte de 4 livres sur le

prix de vendredi dernier. La National Bank recule de 19 15/16 à 18 pour des motifs analogues. En baisse également la Banque d'Athènes de 7 fr. 50 à 116 1/2, la Land Bank et l'Urbaine de 3/8 aux cours respectifs de 7 3/8 et 4 1/2, la Delta Light de 1/4 à 9 1/8, l'obligation ancienne Crédit Foncier de 5 fr. à 315, l'Union Foncière de 3 8 à 4 1/2, la Daira de 1 livre à 13 5/8, la Delta Land de 3/16 à 11 1/16, les Estates de 1/8 à 7/8, les Splendid Hotels de 1/4 à 4 1/4, le Comptoir de 1/4 à 3 l'ancienne et 2 7/8 la nouvelle, la Building Lands de 3/16 à 2 5/16, le Crédit Franco-Egyptien de 1/2 à 4, les fondateurs United, Comptoir et Land Investment and Building de 12 livres à 2. Et nous ne citons que les fluctuations les plus importantes, car pour les autres, le lecteur pourra consulter la cote, l'espace nous faisant défaut pour nous étendre davantage.

En ce qui concerne la Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio, les prix cotés à la clôture de la bourse d'hier sont de 65 fr. l'ancienne émission et 72 la nouvelle, en perte respective de 40 et 32 francs sur les cours de vendredi dernier. Mais hors bourse il a été échangé des titres à des prix bien inférieurs.

MARCHES EUROPEENS

Sur les marchés européens, les valeurs égyptiennes ont également fléchi sous des offres provenant d'Egypte. A Londres, la Daira est tombée de 13 1/2 à 13 1/4, la National Bank de 19 3/4 à 17 1/2, la Delta Light de 9 1/8 à 8 3/4; à Paris, la Land Bank et le Crédit Franco-Egyptien ont faibli respectivement de 180 et 123 à 173 et 110. Le Consolidé Anglais et la Rente Française ont également baissé le premier de 84 à 83 3/8 et la seconde de 94.85 à 93.97. D'autre part, si les taux officiels d'escompte se maintiennent sans changement à Londres, Paris et Berlin, il n'en est pas de même du taux privé qui a haussé à Londres de 3 3/4 à 4 %. Quant à la proportion de la réserve de la Banque d'Angleterre à ses engagements, elle a bénéficié de 1/4 à 47 1/4.

L'AVENIR

Telle est brièvement la situation des valeurs égyptiennes, tant en Europe qu'ici. La tendance est au surplus franchement mauvaise. Tous les morceaux de littérature servis depuis quelque temps par certains organes locaux dans le but fort louable de relever le marché égyptien ont eu un résultat tout opposé à celui que se proposaient leurs divers auteurs. C'est que le public, surtout dans une crise comme celle qui sévit actuellement, ne veut pas être payé de mots; il demande, à juste titre, non pas à être dorloté d'assurances aussitôt démenties par les faits, mais à être éclairé sur la véritable situation du marché. Les articles sans nombre publiés à tort et à travers, sans aucun souci de la vérité et pour complaire à des coteries n'ont servi qu'à compliquer la crise d'une méfiance invétérée qu'il faudra longtemps pour faire disparaître. Au lieu de toutes ces affirmations faites à la légère, combien il vaudrait mieux exposer les faits tels qu'ils sont, et dévoiler le mal aussitôt qu'il est soupçonné. Pour notre part, nous ne dissimulons pas que l'avenir se présente gros d'incertitude. Pour de longs mois encore nous aurons à subir les conséquences des émissions dont on inonde notre place ainsi que de la spéculation folle dont elles ont été l'objet. Il faudra longtemps encore pour éliminer l'ivraie du bon grain, les bonnes valeurs des mauvaises, pour rétablir l'équilibre entre le prix des titres et leur revenu. Jusqu'à là la crise sévira.

Nous devons à la vérité de dire que la prospérité du pays n'est pas compromise par la crise actuelle. Seuls les valeurs surfaîtes et ceux qui ont eu l'imprudence de s'y engager en supportant les frais. Cela est si vrai que le coton, qui forme comme la base de la prospérité égyptienne, se maintient à des prix élevés. On a déjà vendu en Europe un quart de la prochaine récolte au prix moyen de 19 tallari. Cette vente assure d'ores et déjà à l'Egypte une rentrée d'or pour octobre et novembre de 6 millions de livres sterling.

De plus, aux termes d'un accord survenu entre le Crédit Foncier Egyptien et le Gouvernement égyptien, celui-ci laisse à la disposition du Crédit Foncier les 600.000 livres sterling qui devaient lui être versées par cette société. Cette somme sera remboursée en 6 annuités et portera intérêt à raison de 4%. Ce sont 600.000 livres de plus qui restent en circulation dans le pays.

Vient-on voir maintenant si le numéraire, que certains disent raréfié en Egypte, a augmenté ou diminué? Pour cela il nous suffira de consulter les statistiques des douanes sur l'importation et l'exportation de l'or: sur 9 millions de livres environ importées en 1906, environ 3 millions seulement ont été exportées. C'est donc un solde de 6 millions de livres environ en faveur de l'Egypte. Depuis 1897 il a été importé 49.385.767 livres, soit une moyenne pour ces dix dernières années de 4.938.576 livres. Sur cette somme, le Crédit Lyonnais figure à lui seul pour 24.759.291 livres, soit une moyenne de 2.475.929 livres pour ces dix dernières années. On voit par là que le Crédit Lyonnais a importé à lui seul depuis 10 ans la moitié de tout l'or importé en Egypte.

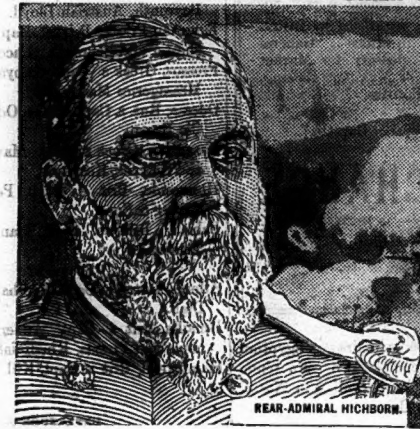
Il y a donc de l'or dans le pays, autant et plus que l'année passée à pareille époque, mais il est entré en possession de propriétaires fonciers qui n'ont pas hâte de le faire fructifier. Beaucoup de capitalistes, qui ont également de fortes sommes disponibles, attendent pour les engager sur les valeurs une période plus calme. Ils ont, en effet, d'amples motifs pour s'abstenir en présence de la crise qui ne fait que s'accroître. Si d'autre part la moins-value des titres, qui est en moyenne de 30 à 40 %, porte une forte atteinte à ceux qui les détiennent, ceux qui par contre pourront les garder ne perdront rien, au moins sur les valeurs de premier ordre. Les acquéreurs nouveaux réaliseront même un bénéfice important. Il y a cependant une perte sèche qui ne sera jamais convertie, c'est celle

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Our testimonials are and always have been given in the exact language of the testifier, with which we take no liberties whatever in adding or changing them. In the use of testimonials we have always received them properly signed, in good faith, have published them in good faith, and if there has arisen a slight misunderstanding concerning them, it has been some unavoidable complication occurring after the testimonial has been furnished us.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

Komet-Nadour Observatory.

Direction of wind ... N.W.
Force of wind ... S.W.
State of sky ... Slight
Barometer corrected ... 760.3
Evaporation ... 4.0
State of clouds ... 1/4 clouded
Max. Temp. in the shade ... 77.0
Min. do. do. do. ... 72.0
Humidity of the air ... 67
Heat of the sun ... 47
Rainfall ... 0
Moon rise 3.17 p.m.
Moon set 2.9 a.m.

REMARKS.
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Wheat Tugari Baladi. Ard. P.T.	110 to 112
" Midling.	125 .. 128
" Mawani.	142 .. 145
" Tugari Saidi.	118 .. 120
Beans Tugari	112 .. 113
" Zawati Saidi	118 .. 121
" Nabati	— .. —
" Old.	— .. —
Lentils Tugari	117 .. 118
" Nekati.	125 .. 127
" Zawati	135 .. 136
Barley Tugari	70 .. 72
" Zawati	74 .. 76
" Shami	— .. —
" Marioti.	— .. —
Dura Shami	84 .. 85
" Rifa.	— .. —
Helba.	108 .. 110
" Zawati	116 .. 118

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

Wheat	Ar. 6 000
Beans	13,000
Lentils	200
Barley Baladi	500
Dura Shami	1,000
Dura Rifa	—
Helba	400

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday 21st June, 1907.

OUTWARDS.
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
	The Company's Offices	H. M. H. M.
London	28	57
Liverpool .. .	22	59
Manchester .. .	34	—
Glasgow .. .	34	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	1. 4

CARLTON HOTEL

BULKELEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano
 RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.
 Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms
 Visitors from Cairo alight at Sidi Gaber.
 Reclame Lunch, P.T. 16. — Dinner, P.T. 20.
 Proprietor, C. AQUILINA, (late of The Cook & Co.)

EGYPT
MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA

20th September,

SPECIAL SAILING

P. & O.

S.S. "CALEDONIA," 8000 Tons, 13000 H.P.

Taking First and Second Saloon Passengers

AT SUMMER RATES.

Berths can be engaged at once. Apply in
 PARIS: HERNI PERON & Co., 61, Boulevard
 Haussmann; Thos. Cook & Son, 1, Place de
 l'Opera; Cunard S.S. Co., 2 Bis, Rue Scribe.
 MARSEILLES: Estrine & Co., 18, Rue
 Colbert. Chief Office: 122, LEADENHALL
 STREET, LONDON, E.C. 30208-16*11

Industrial, Building & Commercial
 Company of Egypt Limited.

AVIS

Messieurs les actionnaires de la "Industrial,
 Building & Commercial Company of Egypt
 Limited" sont informés que le versement pour
 le solde et l'échange des Titres, pour les
 Actions Ordinaires, devront être effectués, à
 partir d'aujourd'hui et jusqu'à nouvel ordre,
 au siège de la Société: 4 Rue Salah-el-Dine 4
 de 9 h. à 12 h. du matin. 30524-6-2

The Egyptian Hotels Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth
 Annual General Meeting of The Egyptian
 Hotels Limited will be held at the Registered
 Offices of the Company, No. 11 Ironmonger
 Lane, London, E.C., on Monday the first day
 of July 1907 at 4 p.m. Any holder of Share
 Warrants to Bearer desirous of attending and
 voting thereat must, seven days before the
 date of the said Meeting, deposit the said
 Share Warrants at one of the undermentioned
 Banks, and shall receive a Certificate entitling
 him to attend and vote at the aforesaid General
 Meeting:
 The Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., London, Paris,
 Cairo, and Alexandria.
 The Banque Commerciale de Bâle, Basle (Switzer-
 land).
 The National Bank of Egypt, Cairo.
 The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
 Cairo.
 The Société Générale Egyptienne, Cairo.
 W. B. PEAT & Co., Secretaries.
 30489-3*3

Societe Internationale des Employes
D'ALEXANDRIE.SIEGE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI No. 30
ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB No. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Un jeune homme 28 ans cherche place dans
 le commerce, de préférence la quincaillerie.
 Un homme d'une trentaine d'années cherche
 place dans le commerce, de préférence
 l'article de ménage et de voyages.

Comptable de commerce connaissant le français
 et le grec, ayant quelques heures de dispo-
 nible par semaine, désire tenir comptabi-
 lité de bureau ou de magasin; Ecrire
 Poste Restante L.D. N° 2430.

Jeune homme, sérieux, 30 ans, du pays, et
 de bonne famille, connaissant bien le fran-
 çais, l'anglais, l'italien et l'arabe, sachant écri-
 re à la machine, cherche place. Bonnes réfé-
 rences. S'adresser N. Y. Z. Poste Restante.
 Un professeur de français, sérieux, désire place
 de correspondant et de comptable dans ban-
 que ou commerce.

Jeune dame, italienne, très honorablement
 connue, connaissant italien, français et
 arabe, pouvant aussi donner des leçons de
 broderie et de piano, demande place comme
 dame de compagnie ou institutrice

On demande à l'Ecole commerciale rue Sidi el
 Metwalli un professeur de comptabilité en
 pratique pour deux heures par semaine.

On demande un comptable et encaisseur, place
 de £ 8.

On demande un bon placier, appointements
 selon capacité.

Jeune Demoiselle parlant très bien les langues
 du pays et très au courant du Commerce de
 Nouveauté demande place de vendeuse
 Très bonnes références.

N. B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser
 au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidi el Met-
 walli N° 30 et Rue Hammam el Zahab N° 1
 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, ex-
 cepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2
 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuite-
 ment par les soins de la Société et seuls les
 sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes
 à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre
 pour la réponse. 9-4-907

Municipalite d'Alexandrie

Le 22 Juin 1907 de 9 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m. la
 Municipalité procédera à la vente aux enchères
 publiques près du fort No. 20 de Kom-El-
 Chougafa El Barrani d'une quantité de 600
 mètres cubes environ de pierres ainsi que
 d'une quantité de vieux bois, etc. provenant
 de la démolition.

Ces pierres sont divisées en lots de 20 à
 100 m. 3.

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'en-
 chères de 1 0/0 et déposer le 10 0/0 de la
 valeur de la marchandise achetée au moment
 de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à
 la Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour
 de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière
 au profit de la Ville et devront enlever les
 pierres achetées dans un délai de (10) dix jours
 sous peine de folle enchère pour compte de
 l'Adjudicataire et sous perte du dépôt de
 10 0/0.

La Municipalité est libre de ne pas donner
 suite à l'adjudication, quels que soient les prix
 offerts.

Alexandrie, le 15 Juin 1907.
 30513-3-3 (Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

AVIS

Le 25 Juin 1907 de 9 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m. la
 Municipalité procédera à la vente aux en-
 chères publiques près de l'ex-Jardin Français
 d'une quantité de pierres et de vieux bois pro-
 venant de la démolition du dit Jardin.

Ces pierres sont divisées en lots de 20 à
 100 m. 3.

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'en-
 chère de 1 % et déposer le 10 % de la valeur
 de la marchandise achetée au moment de la
 vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la
 Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour de
 l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière
 au profit de la ville et devront enlever les
 pierres achetées dans un délai de (10) dix
 jours sous peine de folle enchère pour compte
 de l'Adjudicataire et sous perte du dépôt de
 10 %.

La Municipalité est libre de ne pas donner
 suite à l'adjudication quels que soient les prix
 offerts.

Alexandrie, le 15 Juin 1907.
 30514-3-3 (Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les
 travaux de construction d'une annexe au
 Palais Municipal.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.Eg. Quatre-
 Cents (400).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau
 Technique où il peut être consulté par les in-
 téressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours
 fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli
 cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la
 Municipalité avant le 9 Juillet 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en
 séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.
 L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la men-
 tion: "Soumission pour travaux d'une
 annexe au Palais Municipal."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque,
 d'après les conditions du cahier des charges,
 devra être remis séparément au Service de la
 Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des
 offres et au plus tard le 9 Juillet 1907 à midi.
 Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions
 ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie, le 17 Juin 1907.
 L'Administrateur,
 35200-3-1 (Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

NOTICE.

There was stolen yesterday by an employé
 in the office of Messrs. Moursi Brothers well
 known cotton merchants of this city the sum
 of £600 sterling in National Bank Notes,
 amongst them being five notes of L.E. 100
 each bearing the following numbers, 18,136,
 28,882, 30,259, 30,260, and 30,740. It is
 requested that in case any of these notes are
 presented, information will be given imme-
 diately to the Alexandria City Police, who are
 actively engaged on the case. The notes have
 been stopped at the Bank. 30491-10-7

Sudan Government

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to
 work in the Sudan are recommended to enter
 into a written contract with them. This contract
 should be explained and signed by the Labour-
 ers in the presence of an official or other reliable
 witnesses. 28283A-30-10-91 7

Supplément Commercial et Financier

DE

"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de
 l'"Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à
 midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le
 paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues
 complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines
 de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les der-
 nières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publi-
 cation: des tableaux des fluctuations de la
 place et les copies des dépêches officielles
 envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association,
 etc etc

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte
 coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour
 l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are in-
 serted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30. }	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement
 must appear on consecutive days for above
 rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged,
 he advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and
 to this rule no exception whatever will
 be made. Letters in reply to a advertise-
 ments will be posted to any address if a
 few stamps are sent by the advertiser to
 cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY
 AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER—
 a useful business directory containing addresses of
 all important business firms of Great Britain, the
 Continent, and Egypt, circulating all over Europe
 and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post
 Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
 GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels
 throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and
 Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

FOR SALE.—Upright grand piano, fitted
 with electric candles, in good condition,
 ebony case, by Kraus, Stuttgart. Price
 £35, apply Y.A.M., P.O. Box No. 665, Cairo
 30516-7-3

FOR SALE.—Nice roomy Victoria, rubber
 tyre, by Peter's London, also 3 sound
 horses (brown), new double harness and extra
 single harness, and all stable accessories. Price
 £80. Apply Y.A.M., P.O. Box No. 665, Cairo.
 30517-3-3

GENTLEMAN wishes to board with an
 English family in town. Apply No. 30,514,
 "Egyptian Gazette", Alexandria. 30514-6-6

HOTEL VILLA MARGHERITA, San Ste-
 fano. Situated in healthful and finest part
 of Ramleh. Near sea bath and next to Casino.
 Restaurant with renowned cuisine. Open all
 the year. Special terms for families and offi-
 cials. Moderate inclusive prices Apply Man-
 ager. 30,448-18-10

LADY takes boarders during season, house
 close sea. Apply N., Poste Restante, Ibra-
 himieh. 30492-6-6

LARGE COMFORTABLE bedroom, with
 breakfast, in quiet English family, five
 minutes from Bourse. Apply No. 30518
 "Egyptian Gazette" Alexandria. 30518-3-3

MOUNT TROODOS, CYPRUS. A limited
 number of paying guests can be received
 by a Lady during the Summer Months. Cyprus
 is 24 hours by sea from Port Said. Troodos
 6,406 feet above the sea is a delightful and
 healthy place amongst the pine forests where
 the troops and Government Officials spend the
 hot season. Terms 2½ Guineas per week.
 Reduction made for the season. Children and
 maids half price. For further particulars apply
 to Miss Young, Nicosia, or the "Egyptian
 Gazette" Alexandria. 30508-12-5

M. C. L. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR
 THE BLIND, Ciccolani's Garden. Stock
 of Chairs and other articles in basket work, Deck
 Lounges, etc. Ladies' Travelling baskets, any
 size, made to order at less than charged for
 imported articles and of more durable quality.
 Order at the School, or Mellor's, St. Mark's
 Buildings. 29982-24*19

NICE & AIRY furnished rooms to let, bal-
 cony, electricity. Rue Misalla No. 11,
 2nd floor, Alexandria. 30512-6-4

THE "SPHINX" PRINTING PRESS, the
 British Printers, Khedivial Buildings,
 Boulac Road, Cairo. 30232-9-5-908

TO BE SOLD. Best saddle Syrian horse,
 height 1m 55c. Apply No. 30,507 "Egypt-
 ian Gazette," Alexandria. 30507-6-5

TO LET for the Season. Close to sea and
 station, Ibrahimieh, furnished house six
 rooms, two entrances, three verandahs, garden,
 electric light, bath-room and all conveniences:
 address G. Pollacco, Maison Napier, Ibrahi-
 mieh. 30511-6-4

TO LET immediately for three or four
 months, an eight roomed furnished house
 with garden. Apply Dr. Nolan, Pont de Koub-
 beh, Cairo. 30515-6-3

TO LET, furnished house Mustapha Pasha,
 Ramleh, 8 apartments. Large garden, 5
 minutes from tram and Sidi Gaber Station.
 July to October. Apply No. 30523. "Egyptian
 Gazette," Alexandria. 30523-3-2

WANTED CLERK knowing English, French,
 Stenography and Typewriting. Apply
 stating salary and references, G.L.L. Poste
 Restante, Cairo. 30522-3-2

WANTED good nurse for child 18 months
 old. English family. Wages £2. Apply
 P.O. Box 665. Cairo. 30521-3-2

THE CROWN PRESERVED COAL CO

Works and Shipping Ports:
CARDIFF
 and
Post Talbot.
 Manufacturers and Shippers of
"CROWN FUEL"
 Used by
 Warships and State and Colonial Railways.
 Telegraphic Address: "CROWN, Cardiff"

Davies
Bryan
& Co.

CAIRO

ALEXANDRIA

KHARTOUM

BUYING OFFICE 35 NOBLE ST., LONDON

SUMMER 1907

New Goods for Present Season

Leather Dept.

We wish particularly to draw attention to
 our New Display in this Dept.

We are continually receiving consignments
 of all Travelling Requisites, including Glad-
 stone and Kit Bags, Trunks in all sizes and
 qualities, Dressing Cases and Bags, Rugs,
 Rug Straps, Holdalls etc., etc.

Sporting Dept.

Cricket Goods by all the best makers
 'Tennis Racquets, Hockey and Golf Sticks etc.
 in great variety

Boxing Gloves, Sandow's Developers, Quoits etc

Tailoring, Tailoring,
Tailoring.

All the newest materials and Shades
 West end styles
 Fit and Cut Guaranteed

Hats, Caps, & Helmets.

Special attention has been given to this
 Dept and we are now showing a large and
 well assorted Stock in Felt

Panama, Straw and Silk Hats
 All Hats fitted by a practical Hatter
 Panama Hats cleaned and renovated

Furnishing Dept.

Crotonnes, Art and Madras Muslins, etc.,
 Art Serges, Furnishing Linens etc.,
 Coloured Table Covers, Cushions and Tea
 Cosies,

A large and handsome selection of the above
 just to hand,

Outfitting Dept

Shirts Ties, Collars Handkerchiefs. Sock
 Suspenders Braces
 Brushes, Razors, Pipes, Fountain Pens Per-
 fumery, etc., etc. Shirts to order a specialty
 Underclothing in Wool, Cotton, Silk and
 Lisle Thread by the best British makers.

Boots and Shoes.

Boots, Shoes and Leggings
 Tennis, Walking and Dress Shoes
 Stohwasser and Newmarket Leggings

Ladies' Dept.

Newest London Novelties in Blouses, Shirts
 Sunshades Hosiery, etc.,

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT
AND THE SUDAN FOR

Sutton Seeds.

Bective Boots.

Cellular Aertex Clothing.

Davies Bryan
& Co.MAPLE & CO
MODERN ENGLISH
FURNITURE

MAPLE & CO'S GALLERIES ARE REplete WITH THE VERY LATEST MODELS
 IN DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE.
 READY FOR INSTANT DESPATCH TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

Specially Constructed Furniture for Hot Climates



The
 "Grimsthorpe"
 Suite



The "GRIMSTHORPE" Dining Room Suite in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, comprising a massive Sideboard,
 heavily carved, with three bevelled mirrors, cellaret cupboards and recess, 6ft 6in; Argenterie, or Silver Cabinet, with
 glass shelves, 5ft 9in; Dinner Wagon, with roomy cupboard and carved doors, 4ft; Chairs with carved backs and covered
 in Morocco. Price, inclusive of packing and delivery free on board ship, on application

PATTERNS OF ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS, ILLUSTRATIONS OF FURNITURE,
 BEDSTEADS, ETC OR INCLUSIVE F.O.B. ESTIMATES, SENT FREE

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON

